OCTOBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2574.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Teaoga, September 30th*, 1779.

IN mine of the 30th ultimo to his Excellency General Washington, and by him transmitted to Congress, I gave an account of the victory obtained by this army over the enemy at Newton, on the 29th of August. I now do myself the honour to inform Congress of the progress of this army, and the most material occurrences which have since taken place.

The time taken up in destroying the corn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, employing the army near two days, and there appearing a probability that the destruction of all the crops might take a much greater length of time than was at first apprehended, and being likewise convinced, by an accurate calculation, that it would not be possible to effect the destruction of the Indian country with the provision on hand, which was all I had in store, and indeed all I had pack-horses to transport from Teaoga; in this situation I could think of but one expedient to answer the purposes of the expedition, which was to prevail, if possible, on the soldiers, to content themselves with half a pound of flour, and the same quantity of fresh beef per day, rather than leave the important business unfinished. I therefore drew up an address to them, a copy of which I have the honour to include you, which, being read, was answered by three cheers from the whole army. Not one dissenting voice was heard from either officer or soldier. I had then on hand, from the best calculation I could make, twenty-two pounds of flour, and sixteen pounds of beef per man; the former liable to many deductions by rains, crossing rivers and defiles; the latter much more so, from the almost unavoidable loss of cattle, when suffered to range the woods at night for their support. I was, however, encouraged in the belief that I should be enabled to effect the destruction and total ruin of the Indian territories, by this truly noble and virtuous resolution of the army, for which, I know not, whether the public stand more indebted to the persuasive arguments which the officers began to use, or the virtuous disposition of the soldiers, whose prudent and chearful compliance with the requisition anticipated all their wishes, and rendered persuasion unnecessary. I sent back all my heavy artillery on the night of the 30th, retaining only four brass three pounders, and a small howitzer, loaded the necessary ammunition on horseback, and marched early on the 31st for Catharine's town. On our way we destroyed a small settlement of eight houses, and a town called Knawaholee, of about twenty houses, situated on a peninsula at the conflux of the Teaoga and Cayuga branches. We also destroyed several fields of corn. From this Col. Dayton was detached with his regiment and the rifle corps up the Teaoga about six miles, who destroyed several large fields of corn. The army resumed their march, and encamped within thirteen miles and an half of Catharine's-town, where we arrived the next day, although we had a road to open for the artillery, through a swamp nine miles in extent and almost impervious. We arrived near Catharine's-town in the night, and moved on in hopes to surprize it, but found it forsaken. On the next morning an old woman of the Cayuga nation was found in the woods, who informed, that on the night after the battle of Newtown, the enemy having fled the whole time, arrived there in great confusion early the next day; that she heard the warriors tell their women, they were conquered and must fly; that they had a great many killed and vast numbers wounded. She likewise heard the lamentations of many at the loss of their connections. In addition to this, she assured us, that some other warriors had met Butler at this place, and desired him to return and fight again. But to this request they could obtain no satisfactory answer, for as they observed, "Butler's mouth was closed." The warriors who had been in the action were equally averse to the proposal, and would think of nothing but flight and the removal of their families; that they kept runners on every mountain to observe the motion of our army, who reported early in the day on which we arrived, that our advance was very rapid, upon which all those who had not been before sent off, fled with precipitation, leaving her without any possible means of escape. She said that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in canoes. I was from many circumstances fully convinced of the truth and sincerity of her declaration, and the more so, as we had, on the day we left Newtown, discovered a great number of bloody packs, arms and accoutrements, thrown away in the road and in the woods on each side of it. Besides which, we discovered a number of recent graves, one of which has been since opened, containing the bodies of two persons who had died by wounds. Those circumstances, when added to that of so many warriors being left dead on the field, a circumstance not common with Indians, were sufficient to corroborate the woman's declaration, and to prove what I before conjectured, that the loss of the enemy was much greater than was at first apprehended. I have never been able to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, what force the enemy opposed to us at Newtown, but from the best accounts I have been able to collect, and from the opinion of General Poor and others, who had the best opportunity of viewing their numbers, as well as from the extent of their lines, I suppose them to have been fifteen hundred, though the two prisoners, whom I believe totally ignorant of the numbers at any post but their own, as well as of the enemy's disposition, estimate them only at eight hundred, while they allow that five companies of rangers, all the warriors of Seneca, and six other nations were collected at this place. In order to determine their force with as much accuracy as in my power, I examined their breast-work, and found its extent more than half a mile. Several bastions ran out in its front to flank the lines in every part. A small block-house, formerly a dwelling, was also manned in front. The breast-work appeared to have been fully manned, though I suppose with only one rank. Some part of their works being low, they were obliged to dig holes in the ground to cover themselves in part. This circumstance enabled me to judge the distance between their men in the works. A very thin scattering line, designed, as I suppose, for communicating signals, was continued from those works to that part of the mountain which General Poor ascended, where they had a very large body, which was designed, I imagine, to fall on our flank. The distance from the breast-work to this was at least one mile and a half. From thence to the hill in rear of our right, was another scattering line of about one mile, and on the hill a breast-work with a strong party, destined, as it is supposed, to fall in our rear. But General Clinton being ordered so far to the right, occasioned his flank to pass this mountain, which obliged them to abandon their post. From those circumstances, as well as from the opinion of others, I cannot conceive their numbers less than what I have before mentioned.

The army spent one day at Catharine's in destroying corn and fruit-trees. We burnt the town, consisting of about thirty houses; and the next day encamped near a small scattering settlement of about eight houses, and in two days after reached Kendaia, which we also found deserted. Here one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who had been last year captured by the enemy, escaped from them and joined us. He informed that the enemy had left the town in the greatest confusion three days before our arrival. He said he had conversed with some of the tories, on their return from the action of Newtown, who assured him they had great numbers killed and wounded, and there was no safety but in flight. He heard Butler tell them, he must try to make a stand at Kanadasega; but they declared they would not throw away their lives in a vain attempt to oppose such an army. He also heard many of the Indian women lamenting the loss of their connexions; and added, that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in water crafts, which had been provided for that purpose in case of necessity. It was his opinion the King of Kanadasega was killed, as he saw him go down but not return, and gave a description of his person and dress corresponding with those of one found on the field of action. Kendaia consisted of about twenty houses, which were reduced to ashes; the houses were neatly built and finished. The army spent near a day at this place in destroying corn and fruit trees, of which there was great abundance; many of the trees appeared to be of great age. On the next day we crossed the outlet of the Seneca lake, and moved in three divisions through the woods to encircle Kanadasega, but found it likewise abandoned. A white child of about three years old, doubtless the offspring of some unhappy captive, was found here and carried with the army.

A detachment of 400 men was sent down on the west side of the lake to destroy Gothseunqueau, and the plantations in the same quarters; at the same time a number of volunteers, under Col. Harper, made a forced march towards Cayuga lake, and destroyed Schoyere, while the residue of the army were employed in destroying the corn at Kanadasega, of which there was a large quantity. This town consisted of fifty houses, and was pleasantly situated. In it we found a great number of fruit trees, which were destroyed with the town. The army then moved on, and in two days arrived at Kanandaque, having been joined on the march by the detachment sent along the Seneca lake, which had been almost two days employed in destroying the crops and settlements in that quarter. At Kanandaque we found twenty-three very elegant houses, mostly framed, and in general large. Here we also found very extensive fields of corn, which having been destroyed, we marched for Hanneyaye, a small town of ten houses, which we also destroyed.

At this place we established a post, leaving a strong garrison, our heavy stores and one field piece, and proceeded to Chinesee, which, the prisoners informed, was the grand capital of the Indian country; that Indians of all nations had been planting there this spring; that all the rangers and some British had been employed in assisting them, in order to raise sufficient supplies to support them while destroying our frontiers, and that they themselves had worked three weeks for the Indians when planting. This information determined me at all events to reach that settlement, though the state of my provisions, much reduced by unavoidable accidents, almost forbad the attempt. My flour had been much reduced by the failure of pack-horses, and in the passage of creeks and defiles; and twenty-seven of the cattle had been unavoidably lost. We, however, marched on for the Chinesee town, and on the second day reached a town of twenty-five houses, called Kaneghsaws. Here we found some large corn-fields, which part of the army destroyed, while the other part were employed in building a bridge over an unfordable creek between this and Chinesee.

I had the preceding evening ordered out an officer with three or four riflemen, one of our guides, and an Oneida Chief, to reconnoitre the Chinesee town, that we might, if possible, surprize it. Lieut. Boid, of the rifle corps, was the officer entrusted, who took with him 23 men, volunteers from the same corps, and a few from Col. Butler's regiment, making in all 26, a much larger number than I had thought of sending, and by no means so likely to answer the purpose as that which had been directed. The guides were by no means acquainted with the country, mistook the road in the night, and at day-break fell in with a castle, six miles higher up than Chinesee, inhabited by a tribe called Squatchakas. Here they saw a few Indians, killed and scalped two; the rest fled. Two runners were immediately dispatched to me with the account, and informed that the party were on their return. When the bridge was almost compleated, some of them came in and informed that Lieut. Boid, and most of his party, were almost surrounded by the enemy; that the enemy had been discovering themselves before him for some miles; that his men had killed two, and were eagerly pursuing the rest; but soon found themselves almost surrounded by 3 or 400 Indians and rangers. Those of Mr. Boid's men, who were sent to secure his flanks, fortunately made their escape; but he, with 14 of his party and the Oneida Chief, being in the centre, were completely encircled. All the light troops of the army, and the flanking divisions, were immediately detached to their relief; but arrived too late, the enemy having destroyed the party and escaped.

It appeared that our men had taken to a small grove of trees, the ground around it being clear on every side for several rods, and there fought till Mr. Boid was shot through the body, and every man killed except one, who, with his wounded commander, was made prisoner. The firing was so close before this brave party was destroyed, that the powder of the enemy's muskets were driven into their flesh. In this conflict the enemy must have suffered greatly, as they had no covert, and our men were possessed of a very advantageous one. This advantage of ground, the obstinate bravery of the party, with some other circumstances, induced me to believe their loss must have been very considerable. They were so long employed in removing and secreting their dead, that the advancing of General Hand's party obliged them to leave one along side the riflemen, and at least a waggon load of packs, blankets, hats and provisions, which they had thrown off to enable them to act with more agility in the field; most of them appeared to have appertained to the rangers. Another reason which induces me to suppose they suffered much was, the unparalleled tortures they inflicted on the brave and unfortunate Boid, whose body, with that of his equally unfortunate companion, we found at Chinesee. It appeared they had whipped them in the most cruel manner, pulled out Mr. Boid's nails, cut off his nose, plucked out one of his eyes, cut out his tongue, stabbed him with spears in sundry places, and inflicted other tortures which decency will not permit me to mention; lastly, cut off his head, and left his body on the ground with that of his unfortunate companion, who appeared to have experienced nearly the same savage barbarity. The party which it seems Mr. Boid fell in with was commanded by Butler, and had been posted on an advantageous piece of ground, in order to fire upon our army when advancing; but found their design frustrated by the appearance of this party in their rear.

The army moved on that day to the castle last mentioned, which consisted of twenty-five houses, and had very extensive fields of corn, which being destroyed, we moved on the next day to Chinesee, crossing in our route a deep creek and the Little Seneca river; and after marching six miles we reached the castle, which consisted of 128 houses, mostly very large and elegant. The town was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, which extends for a number of miles, where the most extensive fields of corn were, and every kind of vegetable that can be conceived. The whole army was immediately engaged in destroying the crops. The corn was collected and burned in houses and kilns, that the enemy might not reap the least advantage from it, which method we have pursued in every other place. Here a woman came to us, who had been captured at Wyoming. She informed us the enemy had evacuated the town two days before; that Butler at the same time went off with three or four hundred Indians and Rangers, as he said, to get a shot at our army. This was undoubtedly the party which cut off Lieutenant Boyd. She mentioned, they kept runners constantly out, and that when our army was in motion the intelligence was communicated by a yell, immediately on which the greatest terror and confusion apparently took place among them. She said, the women were constantly begging the warriors to sue for peace, and that one of the Indians had attempted to shoot Col. Johnson for the falsehoods by which he had deceived and ruined them; that she overheard Butler telling Johnson that it was impossible to keep the Indians together after the battle of Newtown; that he thought they must soon be in a miserable situation, as all their crops would be destroyed, and that Canada could not supply them with provisions at Niagara; that he would endeavour to collect the warriors to assist in the defence of that fort, which he was of an opinion this army would lay siege to, and the women and children he would send into Canada. After having destroyed this town, beyond which I was informed there was no settlement, and destroyed all their houses and crops in that quarter, the army having been advancing seventeen days with the supply of provisions before mentioned, and that much reduced on the march by accidents, and the Cayuga country being as yet unpenetrated, I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to effect the destruction of the settlements in that quarter. The army therefore began its march for Konadasagea the eighteenth day from its leaving Newtown. At Konadasagea I was met by a Sachem from Oneida and three warriors, one of whom I had sent from Catherine's with a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose Congress; they delivered me a message from the warriors of that nation respecting the Cayugas; copies of that, and my answer, I also enclose.

From this place I detached Colonel Smith with a party down the west side of Seneca Lake, to destroy the corn which had been cut down, and to destroy any thing farther there that might be discovered. I then detached Colonel Gansworth with one hundred men to Albany to forward the baggage of the York regiments to the main army, and to take with him such soldiers as were at that place. I directed him to destroy the lower Mohawk castle in his route, and capture the inhabitants consisting only of six or seven families, who were constantly employed in giving intelligence to the enemy, and in supporting their scouting parties when making incursions on our frontiers. When the Mohawks joined the enemy those few families were undoubtedly left to answer those purposes, and to keep possession of their lands. The upper castle, now inhabited by Orkeskes, our friends, he was directed not to disturb. With him I sent Mr. Deane, who bore my answer to the Oneidas. I then detached Colonel Butler with six hundred men to destroy the Cayuga country, and with him sent all the Indian warriors, who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavour to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners, the Chief of them, called Tegattelawana, being a near relation to the Sachem. I then crossed the Seneca river, and detached Colonel Dearborne to the west side of the Cayuga lake, to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the Cayugas, if they attempted to escape Colonel Butler. The residue of the army passing on between the lakes towards Catherine's. Colonel Dearborne burnt in his route six towns, including one which had been before partly destroyed by a small party; destroying at the same time large quantities of corn. He took an Indian lad and three women prisoners; one of the women being very antient, and the lad a cripple, he left them and brought on the other two, and joined the army on the evening of the 26th. Col. Cortland was then detached with 300 men up the Tioga branch, to seek for settlements in that quarter; and in the space of two days destroyed several fields of corn, and burnt seven houses. Col. Butler joined the army on the 28th, whereby a compleat junction was formed at Conowalohala, on the 29th day after our leaving Newtown. Here we were met by a plenty of provisions from Teaoga, which I had previously directed to be sent on. Col. Butler destroyed in the Cayuga country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making about one hundred in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed two hundred acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had in it 1500 fruit trees. Another Indian settlement was discovered near Newtown by a party, consisting of 39 new houses, which was also destroyed. The number of towns destroyed by this army amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIII.

THERE are two things which I have in view in the courſe of theſe papers: Firſt, to explain to the people of America, the terms of our alliance with the Court of France, the advantages of that alliance, and at the ſame time the good-will of the nation to our cauſe: Second, to bear witneſs for my countrymen that we are not inſenſible of the equality of theſe terms, of theſe advantages, and at the ſame time of the good-will of the nation to our cauſe.

The taſk is agreeable, and I hope it will be uſeful, becauſe while I explain what we owe to the juſt and equal policy of France, I ſhall excite our gratitude; and while to France I bear witneſs of the grateful feelings of my countrymen, I ſhall ſecure the continuance of her friendſhip, and prompt her to farther acts of generoſity and kindneſs in our favour.

Generoſity, paradoxical as it may appear, does not always and certainly produce gratitude; but gratitude always and invariably calls forth generoſity. The reaſon is, that the man who has received a favour conſiders himſelf as in debt and ſhuns his creditor; but the man who has done a favour, and meets with a recompence in the full and ſincere thanks of the perſon ſo obliged, from his own ſelf-love will be diſpoſed to confer a farther obligation. Therefore, while I ſhew to France the perfect and juſt ſenſe which the people of this country entertain of the honeſty of her intentions, and the greatneſs of her exertions, I ſhall contribute to encreaſe the ſpring of theſe, and to add force to her determination to carry through the war, and to eſtabliſh theſe States in liberty on an equal and permanent foundation. For it may happen, what I do expect, that theſe papers, though not from the merit, yet from the nature of them, may be tranſlated into her own elegant and fine language; and in this caſe, ſhe will have my evidence, that theſe people, who breathe the air that blows from the Apalachian mountains, and who drink the ſtreams that iſſue from their ſides, have warm gratitude for her good-will to our cauſe, and are diſpoſed to be ſenſible of the greatneſs of her exertions in ſupport of it.

Her exertions have been great, and we ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we conſider her loſſes in the late wars, and the low ſtate to which ſhe was reduced. Virtue is eminent, in proportion to the difficulty which it overcomes; and generoſity is great, in proportion to the ability of thoſe who exhibit it.

France, at the commencement of the reign of her preſent Sovereign, was not what ſhe was in the age of Charlemagne, when, like an iron bar, ſhe was lifted up and ſmote every power of Europe. She was not what ſhe was under Henry IVth, when, though harraſſed by internal wars and the power of Spain, yet her conſtitution, vigorous and ſtrong, braved every hardſhip. She was not what ſhe was under Louis XIVth, when it was impoſſible to mark every circumſtance of conqueſt, and the innumerable multitude of battles extinguiſhed their glory. Theſe very conqueſts and battles drew upon her the jealouſy of the powers of Europe, and the ſuſpicion of aſpiring to univerſal monarchy. This ſuſpicion brought againſt her the whole force of Italy, and Holland, and Germany, and England. Waſted by her conflict with theſe powers, ſhe has endeavoured to repair her ſtrength, and has ſought peace; but the injuries of Britain has made it neceſſary for her to engage in two fatal wars, by which her whole naval force has been deſtroyed. She has been at all times inferior to Britain on the ſea, owing to her ſituation, which does not render it ſo abſolutely neceſſary for her to live upon the water as her neighbour; but in the late wars her loſſes have been particularly great, and almoſt her whole marine has become a prey to the power of that iſland. In the war of 1741, out of thirty-four ſhips of the line fitted out in the weſtern ſeas, which made the greater part of her maritime force, ſhe had but one remaining. At the concluſion of the peace, by the treaty of Paris, in the year 1763, her fleets returned home greatly broken and deſtroyed, from almoſt every quarter of the globe. Yet, though but juſt recovering from theſe loſſes, did ſhe venture once more to brave the power of Britain, and in behalf of America, to riſk the fleet, which by great induſtry ſhe had got together. Undiſmayed at the great power of her rival, ſhe took us by the hand, even though the boldeſt threats were thrown out againſt her, if ſhe ſhould undertake to do it. Lord Sandwich told the Marquis Noailles, juſt before he preſented his memorial to the court of Britain, that there were forty-five ſhips of the line in commiſſion in the docks of England, and that in a day or two there would be ſix more To theſe France had but thirty-four to oppoſe; and though ſhe, as well as Europe, did not doubt but that the power of Britain was indeed great and formidable, yet ſhe had the reſolution to engage in our debate. She has engaged, and her exertions have been ſuch as to aſtoniſh Europe. Ships have been built, fleets have been fitted out, and a naval force has been raiſed, as it were by the power of magic. England, to whom it was greatly unexpected, and to whom it was hoſtile, has been particularly ſtruck with it. Like the Vizir, in the Oriental tale, who ſaw the caſtle raiſed by the Genii, ſhe has been diſpoſed to rub her eyes and to look again, to ſee whether the ray on the viſual nerve might not have given her a falſe information. She has been convinced that it was actually a fleet, and Admiral Keppel met by the Count de Orvilleires, and returning home with his ſhattered ſhips, has put it paſt diſpute, that France was in force upon the ſeas. The Count D'Eſtaing, victorious over Admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, has made it the height of infidelity with Britain to call it any more in queſtion.

When I ſpeak of France as greatly weakened in the end of the reign of Louis XIVth, and in the courſe of the ſucceeding reigns, I do not mean to ſay that ſhe was not ſtill, by land, the moſt powerful of the European nations. Like a youth of great bodily ſtrength, and depending on it, ſhe had expoſed herſelf, and her conſtitution had been waſted, but ſhe has recovered health, not by the empirical preſcription of borrowing money, as has been the expedient of Great-Britain, but by the regimen of good œconomy in her finances, and by the temperate exerciſe of agriculture and of commerce. Britain has been equally waſted in her former wars; but to ſupport herſelf ſhe has had recourſe to the temporary expedient of borrowing money from her ſubjects and from foreign powers. By this means ſhe has kept up an appearance of health in the midſt of weakneſs; but the hectic bloom of her complexion beſpeaks her in the laſt ſtage of a confirmed taes. In the opinion of her beſt phyſicians, ſhe has not long to live, and though freſh air and chearful company may add a few moments to her date, yet they cannot poſſibly reſtore her. [illegible]ny muſt ſhortly happen, and when it does happen, it muſt bring ſome great revolution with it. France, on the other hand, is recovered wholly, and begins to taſte the ſweets of perfect health and ſtrength. In the great object of our independence, having freed herſelf from the inſulting tyranny of Britain, and having gained the confidence of other powers and the veneration of a new empire, ſhe will be at liberty to cultivate peace, and with the mellowed ſpirit of a wiſe man, who has ſeen the changes of the world; ſhe, as a nation, will conduct herſelf on the principles of true philoſophy, which is to ſeek her own happineſs in making others happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

A further SUPPLEMENT *to the Teſt Laws of this State.*

WHEREAS, by virtue of that inherent and unqueſtionable right which every government hath to exact a teſt of allegiance from all perſons within it, at ſuch times and in ſuch manner as the preſervation of the State ſhall require, ſeveral teſt laws have been ſucceſſively paſſed at different periods by the Legiſlature of this State, preſenting oaths of allegiance to this Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS many perſons have omitted to take and ſubſcribe the ſame, as is reaſonably apprehended from diſaffection to our late glorious revolution:

AND WHEREAS it is unjuſt as well as impolitic to admit to a common participation of the bleſſings of independence thoſe who refuſe to ſhare, in common with the good people of theſe States, the dangers and inconveniences of the preſent conteſt:

AND WHEREAS many perſons, inimical to the liberties of this country, deſpairing of ſubverting the ſame by open force, may be induced to aſſume the maſk of friendſhip, and, after inſinuating themſelves into favour and confidence, endeavour to betray thoſe whom they cannot conquer:

AND WHEREAS to ſecure and eſtabliſh the independence of this Commonwealth, as declared by Congreſs, is a duty which we owe to ourſelves who now enjoy it, to thoſe brave men who have expoſed their lives for this noble purpoſe, and to our poſterity, who will claim at our hands this the moſt invaluable inheritance that could have been left them. Therefore to attain this great object, to make a proper and reaſonable diſtinction between thoſe who ſtep forward in the hour of trial, and thoſe who would enjoy the rewards of victory, without having contributed towards it, and to guard againſt ſecret and deceitful deſigns:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all male white inhabitants of this State, above the age of eighteen years, who have not hitherto taken the oath or affirmation mentioned and appointed to be taken in the Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "*An Act obliging the male white inhabitants of this State to give aſſurances of allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,*" enacted the thirteenth day of June, 1777, within the time and according to the terms preſcribed in ſaid Act, and who have alſo neglected and omitted to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation in ſaid Act mentioned, within the further time indulged, and according to the terms preſcribed by an act, intitled, "*An Act for the further ſecurity of the government,*" and who have neglected to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation appointed to be taken and ſubſcribed by an Act, intitled, "*A further Supplement to the act, intitled, An Act for the further ſecurity of Government,*" within the time limitted, and according to the terms preſcribed in ſaid laſt mentioned Act; and who ſhall refuſe or neglect to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation preſcribed in ſaid Act, paſſed the fifth day of December, 1778; if an inhabitant of the county of Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland or Weſtmoreland on or before the firſt day of December next; or if an inhabitant of the county of Lancaſter, York, Berks or Northampton, within thirty-five days after the paſſing of this Act; or if an inhabitant of the city of Philadelphia, or of the county of Philadelphia, Bucks or Cheſter, within twenty days after the paſſing thereof; ſuch perſons ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be excluded from and incapable of electing or being elected into or holding any office or place of truſt within this government, or ſerving on juries, or keeping ſchools, except in private houſes. *Provided always,* That this Act ſhall not extend to exempt them from ſerving the offices of Superviſor of the highways, Collector of the public taxes, or Overſeers of the poor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch perſon, ſo refuſing or neglecting to take the ſaid oaths or affirmations within the time hereby limited and appointed, ſhall be for ever excluded from the ſame, and deprived of the privileges and benefits of a citizen or citizens who ſhall have complied with this Act.

AND WHEREAS ſome doubts have ariſen on the conſtruction of the ſaid Acts, whether officers and ſoldiers in the Continental Army, who have not taken the oaths of allegiance within the times limited in the ſame, are intitled to the privileges of citizens: To remove ſuch doubts,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all officers, both of the line and ſtaff, attending the army, and all ſoldiers who are now or were in the ſervice of this or the United States on the ſaid firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, ſhall have and are hereby declared to have all the privileges of citizens of this Commonwealth, altho' they have not taken the oaths aforeſaid, within the time and according to the terms in the ſaid Acts limited and preſcribed, as fully as if they had taken the ſaid oaths, as ſoon as they ſhall have taken the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the before-mentioned Act of Aſſembly, intitled "An Act obliging the Male White Inhabitants of "this State, to give aſſurances of Allegiance to the "ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the thirteenth day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and of the Act, intitled "An "Act for the further ſecurity of the Government," and of the Supplement thereto, as are hereby altered or ſupplied, ſhall be repealed and become null and void; and that all other parts of the ſame Acts which are now in force, ſhall remain, continue and be in as full force and effect as if this Act had never been made.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday the firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

JOHN MORRIS, Jun.
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WANTED,

IN ſome public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

Germantown, October 12, 1779.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable corner lot of ground, ſituate on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 61 feet, more or leſs, and in depth 217 feet, adjoining a lane or road leading over the Commons to the Falls of Schuylkill, and a new road to Philadelphia by Samuel Aſhmead's, being the eſtate of Henry Ernſt, deceaſed. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, with a very good arched cellar under it, ſufficient ſtabling, two good kitchen gardens, and a fine ſpot of clover graſs ground, with ſome fine apple-trees, all under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the abovementioned houſe and lot, may apply to JOHN BOCKIUS, or JOHN DEDIER, in Germantown, who will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required, or to HENRY and BALTES ERNST, in Philadelphia. †

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the 26th day of October inſt. at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of MATTHIAS STIMBLE, in Market-ſtreet,

A LOT of LAND, on the north ſide of the road leading from Germantown main-ſtreet to Schuylkill, containing two acres, more or leſs. There is a good orchard of apples and cherries thereon. It is ſubject to a ground-rent of four pounds currency per annum. The title is indiſputable, and the deed may be ſeen at the place of ſale. ¶

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the firſt day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, within about three miles of Milltown, containing 105 acres, patented, with the uſual allowance. About one half cleared, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered. About 12 acres of good meadow made, and more may be made and well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams, one of which comes near the kitchen door. The fruit trees are in proportion to the tract; and there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, ſpring and mill-houſes thereon. At the ſame time will be ſold, horſes, mares and colts, cows, ſheep, ſwine, hay, plow and harrow, cart and geers, a ſtill, empty hogſheads, barrels, &c. alſo a clock and watch, rifle and ſmooth bore guns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by ¶ ISAAC THOMAS.

Glouceſter and Salem Counties, New-Jerſey, October 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was preſented to the Houſe of General Aſſembly, at their laſt ſitting, by a number of the inhabitants of Glouceſter and Salem counties, living on each ſide of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authoriſe them to build a dam and waterworks acroſs ſaid creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpoſe at the next ſeſſions. Therefore thoſe who have any objections againſt the ſaid bill are deſired to attend, and render their reaſons why the ſame ſhould not paſs into a law. § 4w.

ON Saturday night, the 9th of October inſtant, was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in this city, A Black COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, a little white in his forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, about 13 hands high, has a large head, and is a natural pacer; he has never been docked. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN HUDSON. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUBER, deceaſed, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe indebted, to pay, without further trouble, to MARGARET HUBER, Adminiſtratrix, living on the place formerly belonging to Samuel Shoemaker. §

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſuppoſed the latter, on the night of the 9th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, oppoſite to Peel-Hall, a light BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 14 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ending at bottom with a ſmall peek, one hind foot white to the footlock joint; he is chunky and in good order, ſhod all round, trots, paces and canters, draws exceeding well in geers, and has ſome marks of the harneſs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on conviction of the latter, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only SIXTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges,

‡ JOHN MIFFLIN.

October 11, 1779.

MARCH laſt but one, the fifteenth day,
My HORSE and FILLEY were ſtole away;
The horſe was good the filley pretty,
And ta'en to Philadelphia city.
They by my neighbours there were ſeen,
The horſe join'd with a Britiſh team,
The filley riſing two years old,
There by a refugee was ſold.
The buyer hearing how ſhe came,
He ſoon return'd her back again;
The thief with her ſome time did ſtay,
Then with the Britiſh went away.
Her colour bay, with a bald face,
And ſprung half from the Engliſh race,
Her ſize more than fourteen hands high,
One hind foot white and one wall eye;
Her other eye ſome part the ſame
When ſhe from me away was ta'en;
Head, neck and body neat and clean,
As of her age was to be ſeen.
She was not ſhod, rode, dock'd nor brand,
Was very tame, would lick one's hand;
Her age I know is now three year,
No doubt genteely does appear.
The rogue was poor, I knew him well,
Beyond a doubt he did her ſell,
But where I cannot yet relate,
Whether in this or Jerſey State.
I make no doubt he ſold her cheap,
And perhaps an honeſt man did cheat,
Such I would pity, with all my heart,
And if his loſs would bear ſome part;
But if he does conceal my brute,
I freely will him proſecute,
If ever I can prove the ſame,
I will expoſe him to his ſhame.
If any honeſt man that know,
The aforeſaid filley do me ſhow,
His kindneſs I ſhall ſtill regard,
And ONE HUNDRED POUNDS give him Reward.
By Lancaſter road, near the Waggon ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find;
I did not tell my name beginning,
In Cheſter county, WILLIAM CLINGAN.
The poets great for wit and art
Perhaps may call me ſilly;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my filley. ¶

BOSTON, *September* 30.

Capt. Benjamin Atkins arrived laſt Saturday evening in 54 days from Cadiz, and informs—that 20,000 troops had beſieged Gibraltar by land, and 10 veſſels of force by ſea, three weeks before he ſailed; that Sir Thomas Rich was blocked up in Gibraltar; that the Montreal frigate was taken by the French, and fitted out again; that the Engliſh fleet in the Streights, hearing of a Spaniſh war, had put into Liſbon, and were block'd up; that a Portugueſe tranſport with ſtores for Gibraltar had been captured; and that no veſſel could paſs the Streights without being taken.

We have accounts by this veſſel, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 54 ſail of the line and 30 frigates, had ſo block'd up the channel of England that no veſſel could either paſs or repaſs without falling into the hands of our allies.

We hear a prize arrived at Salem on Saturday laſt, with 800 barrels pork and 1100 firkins of butter.

We alſo hear that another prize, taken by a privateer belonging to Cape Ann, with 800 barrels of proviſions, is hourly looked for.

Sunday laſt arrived at New-London, under jury-maſts, Capt. Hodges, in a brig from Guadaloup, after a paſſage of four weeks. Capt. Hodges informs, that laſt Sunday ſe'nnight he ſaw a fleet of 18 or 20 ſail of large ſhips off the capes of Virginia, ſtanding W. N. W.

Saturday night laſt arrived at the ſame place, a ſloop, prize to the Beaver, Young Cromwell and Gates, having on board 300 quintals of fiſh and 10 pipes port wine, from St. John's, bound to New-York:—And on Sunday alſo arrived at the ſame port, a brig, prize to the above privateer, having on board upwards of 2400 buſhels of ſalt and ſome tobacco, bound from New-York to Quebec.—The above privateer ſaw a fleet of about 20 ſail laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight off Sandy-Hook.

We hear that the gallant John Paul Jones, Eſq; formerly commander of the continental ſhip Ranger, lately ſailed from France on a cruize, in a 50 gun ſhip, with five of 32 guns, and a cutter, ſaid to be the property of theſe States; and as he is well acquainted with the Engliſh and Iriſh coaſts, we ſhall, no doubt, ſoon have pleaſing accounts from him.

A veſſel, Capt. Whippy, that ſailed from the Weſt-Indies with the Count D Eſtaing, is arrived at Nantucket: The tory fleet being there under Continental colours, ſhe run into the midſt of them without any ſuſpicion. The mate came to town yeſterday, and informs that he left the Count D'Eſtaing on the firſt of September, in latitude 28, longitude 74, ſtill ſteering N. W. When Captain Whippy fell into the hands of the tories at Nantucket, and received not the moſt civil treatment from them, he told them he was not under much concern about his misfortune, ſince their reign was ſhort, and he had left the Count D'Eſtaing not far off. This ſeemed to make no ſmall impreſſion upon them.

Several veſſels have lately arrived in near ports, diſmaſted, or much damaged, having met with a ſevere gale of wind about a fortnight ago, to the ſouthward.

The private ſhip of war Oliver Cromwell is arrived at Salem, having loſt her main and mizen maſts in a kind of hurricane ſhe met with in lat. 32, long. 71. This ſhip met a large fleet on her paſſage, but in what latitude we have not learnt.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

By the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſquire, Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the exportation of victuals and proviſions from the United States of America hath occaſioned difficulties in procuring ſupplies for the American armies, and for the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our illuſtrious ally: AND WHEREAS it is become neceſſary to take effectual meaſures for obtaining a preſent ſupply for the ſaid purpoſes: WHEREFORE the ſaid Council do hereby lay an embargo on the exportation of Wheat, Flour, Rye, Oats, Speltz, Barley, Indian Corn, Beef, Pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this ſtate to any parts or places beyond ſea; and, for that purpoſe, do forbid the clearing out and diſpatch of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden: Of which the Naval Officer, and all others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. This embargo to be continued Thirty Days from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in of neceſſary ſtores of ſhips of war or merchant veſſels, for their reſpective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the tranſportation of proviſions for the armies of the ſaid United States, or the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; ſuch tranſportation to be licenſed in every inſtance by the Council.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of the Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eleventh Day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.*

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Extract from the Minutes of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, October 10, 1779.

On motion, Reſolved unanimouſly,

That, leaving to the judicial authority of the State to determine who were to blame in the late dangerous tumult at and in the houſe of James Wilſon, Eſq; in Walnut-ſtreet, this Houſe are fully ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the exertions of his Excellency the Preſident of the State for ſuppreſſing the ſaid tumult. That the thanks of this Houſe be given to his Excellency for his ſpirited and prudent conduct on that unhappy occaſion: And that his Excellency be aſſured that this Houſe will at all times ſupport him and the Executive Authority in ſuppreſſing all ſuch dangerous and diſorderly proceedings, and in reſtoring peace, good order, and a due obedience to government, on which the liberty, happineſs and ſafety of the citizens of the State ſo greatly depend.

Sunday laſt Captain Robinſon, in the ſhip General Mercer, arrived here from Bourdeaux, and brought in with him the ſhip Minerva, mounting 16 ſix-pounders, bound from Halifax for Surrinam, laden with codfiſh, &c. which he took after a ſmart engagement.

Monday laſt came up to town the brig Hibernia, Captain Angus, a Letter of Marque, carrying 14 guns. He was bound from this port for the Weſt-Indies, but, on the 11th of September, in Lat. 38, was overtaken by a very heavy gale of wind and high ſea, from the E. N. E. which cauſed him to lay to for 70 odd hours, during which he was thrown on his beam ends for four hours, and was obliged to cut away both his topmaſts, yards, &c. but could not ſave them. After the gale abated he got up jury topmaſts, and repaired his rigging; and on the 25th, a little to the northward of Bermuda, he diſcovered five ſail of veſſels, one of which, a ſnow of 14 guns, ſix and four-pounders, bore down upon him, when an engagement enſued, which laſted four hours, cloſe along-ſide each other, when the ſnow ſheered off, and made all the ſail ſhe could; in this action he had eight men killed and wounded, had four guns rendered unfit for ſervice, and his rigging much damaged. Immediately after the action a ſchooner bore down upon him, with whom he engaged for two hours, had one man wounded, and his maintopmaſt ſhot away, but the ſchooner having got her doſe, thought proper to ſheer off, and he then bore away for Philadelphia. And on the firſt inſt. in Lat. 35, about 8 P. M. a ſchooner and ſloop, from New-York, came up, one on each quarter, with whom he was engaged for five hours at intervals, when they ſheered off till 9 o'clock next morning, when the ſloop bore down again, but finding him prepared to give her a warm reception, crouded all the ſail ſhe could, and ſtood from them, and the ſchooner followed her example. Captain Angus in all the actions had two men killed, and eight wounded, all of whom are likely to do well. Much credit is due to Captain Angus, his officers, and crew, for their ſpirited behaviour in defending the ſaid veſſel, tho' a meer wreck before the firſt action.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated July 22, 1779.

"Advices from Spain agree in the determination of that Court on the blockade of Gibraltar.

"An army is marching into Flanders, ſaid to pay a viſit to Hanover, and thereby oblige that Electorate to recall her troops in the pay of Britain from Minorca and Gibraltar; or to watch the Dutch, and hold them to a ſtrict neutrality."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh (Virginia) Sept. 30.

"Our laſt accounts from the ſouthward are favourable. Count D'Eſtaing having left part of his fleet there, Beaufort was blocked up, and after a vigorous defence took three 50 gun ſhips, with ſeveral frigates and tranſports, beſides Col. Maitland, with 900 regular troops."

Extracts of ſundry letters from New-York, taken on Board the Royal George Cutter, Capt. Park, bound for St. Chriſtophers.

From Edward Briſbane, of New-York, to Robert Burton, of St. Chriſtophers, dated Auguſt 28, 1779.

"My plan of the campaign would be this—Deſtroy, without reſerve, every ſea-port town between this and the extremity of the New-England provinces, and the ſhipping, &c. in the harbours—proceed to Charleſtown, and after reducing that important place, embark the army for the Weſt-Indies, and make the campaign there during the winter. My plan will probably be adopted in part. Tranſports to embark 8000 men are in readineſs, and every kind of military ſtores neceſſary for ſuch an army is afloat. The troops now arrived will be left to garriſon the poſts in this neighbourhood, which are fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner. The battery is repairing, and to mount 42 pounders. Another is erecting at the Light-houſe, to command the channel. It is propoſed to mount 40 guns of the ſame bore in it. Works of a ſimilar kind are conſtructing at the Narrows, and a very regular fort at Brooklyne. The troops beyond King's bridge are to be drawn in, and to occupy regular works, conſtructed in the beſt manner, and which wholly command the approach to Fort Knyphauſen. In a word, every appearance indicates an intention to leave nothing more than a ſtrong garriſon here, and to act with vigour in other quarters with the bulk of the army.

"Joſeph and his brethren are playing the devil on the frontiers. The redoubted Sullivan, with his army of heroes, deſtined to reduce the Indians, deſtroy their towns, and to penetrate into Canada by the way of the Lakes, is in awful pickle. Joſeph has got in his rear, and has deſtroyed his principal magazine, and taken the greateſt part of his baggage waggons. The deſtruction of that army the rebels themſelves conſider as inevitable."

From the ſame to the ſame, dated Sept. 23, 1779.

"Sir Andrew Hammond has arrived, with the ſecond diviſion of the reinforcement from Cork. A large embarkation has commenced—the deſtination a profound ſecret. Six Britiſh regiments, all the Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the line, four Heſſian battalions, the volunteers of Ireland, the Queen's Rangers, a battalion of Yagers, and the Britiſh Legion, the whole amounting to 17 battalions, compoſe this formidable force. Lord Cornwallis's baggage and horſes are embarked. It is believed Sir Henry goes himſelf. Some have got it, that two expeditions are meant, but I will not peſter you with the conjectures of our quidnuncs. I ſtill, for my part, adhere to my plan for the operations of the campaign. There is full time to chaſtiſe the raſcals to the northward, and afterwards to reduce Carolina, and then hey for the Charibbes.

"The Compte is certainly at Hiſpaniola. A veſſel from Jamaica, which ſailed the 10th of Auguſt, brings accounts that the people in that Iſland expect a viſit, and are in readineſs to receive it properly. Martial law had taken place. Sir Peter Parker had called in all his heavy ſhips, and had arranged them in Port Royal Harbour. A frigate had arrived from Byron with advice of D'Eſtaing's having gone from windward, and that he ſhould follow him ſo ſoon as he learned the route he had taken."

From Stephen Kemble, an officer in the army at New-York, to Major of Brigade Smith, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 7, 1779.

"Now for news on my ſide—Let me tell you in the firſt place, and neareſt concerned, that Lord Rawdon has reſigned. The occaſion that brought it about, *the diſſolution of Emmerick's corps.* That being reſolved on, a day was fixed by the Commander in Chief; but a repreſentation coming from Kingſbridge that they were going off to the rebels in numbers, his Lordſhip and Col. Innes thought it, for the above reaſon, beſt to bring the affair on a day or two ſooner. Simcoe, who was to have ſome of the men, happening to dine at the Commander in Chief's, and hearing accidentally of it, expreſſed his ſurprize and diſpleaſure, intimating that he had no officer to attend, and an inuendo that it would prevent him from getting ſo many as he otherwiſe would have done—*this entre nous.* The Commander in Chief, not pleaſed with any one at the time, took it in dudgeon that the day fixed on ſhould be altered without his knowledge, and ſpoke ſo harſhly to Lord Rawdon that he could not brooke it. Innes had his ſhare upon this occaſion. This happened a week ago, and my Lord and the General have never ſeen one another ſince.

"The 44th, between 6 and 700 ſtrong, and two Heſſian regiments, are ſailed for Quebec.—The fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot arrived the 25th of Auguſt. In his fleet came the 76th and 80th regiments, four companies of the 82d, and upwards of 1300 recruits, making in the whole near 4000, in general unhealthy, as are our old troops, owing, it is thought, to a remarkable wet ſeaſon.

"I hear of embarkations, and that near 6000 are to be employed, ſuppoſed to the ſouthward. The Commander in Chief and Lord Cornwallis are ſaid to go with this embarkation.

"Lord Rawdon intends joining his corps, and, if I am not miſtaken, will have the rank of Brigadier on the Provincial Eſtabliſhment.

"Having had no news of our fleet, or that of the French, we begin to ſuſpect the latter mean to pay us a viſit; and if their fleet is all powerful, what may they not do with Rhode-Iſland, or in Georgia. Our detachments are not equal to the troops they can bring, eſpecially when joined by the Americans.

"General Garth going immediately to Georgia—Prevoſt to go home. Leſlie intended for Georgia, but ill health prevents him. Paterſon, late Adjutant General, a Brigadier, and commands on Staten-Iſland.

"Lord Cathcart in orders to act as Quarter Maſter General. A talk that Sir Henry has wrote for Dalrymple, of the 14th, to fill that office. Leland, of the Guards, talked of as Adjutant General. I wiſh I was quit with a thouſand in my pocket.

"George Hutchinſon wiſhing to ſell his company, but cannot get leave—don't ſay a word of this—he is almoſt as tired as myſelf, but I don't know what they would do without him.—The 26th regiment drafted, and to go home.

"P. S. Drummond and Sir Henry have quarrelled moſt violently; the latter ſaid he ſold him when in England. Indeed I don't know any body that is pleaſed."

From J. Mallet, at New-York, to Dr. Bruce, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Hoſpitals at St. Kitts, dated Sept. 8, 1779.

"A ſtrange fatality has attended all your manœuvres, and little better ſucceſs has been obtained from ours. I ſhall leave it to Judy to tell you the particulars of our ſituation, as the arrival of the reinforcement from England has thrown near 700 ſick upon my hands to be provided for, which ſcarcely leaves me time to eat or ſleep.

"Would to God you were here, we have plenty of buſineſs for the Medical Line. The extreme wetneſs of the ſummer has made intermitting fevers very general in our camps."

From Charles Buchan, Merchant, of New-York, to Charles Hagart, Merchant, St. Euſtatia, dated Sept. 12, 1779.

"However, this ſcheme depends much on the continuance and ſucceſs of the war; for my opinion is, that Britain is now on a very precarious footing as an independent nation, and dread we ſhall ere long make a very contemptible figure in the ſcale of power in Europe."

From A. Cuyler, of New-York, to Capt. Fiſher, of the 55th Regiment, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 15, 1779.

"Am obliged to you for the detail of the diſaſters in the Weſt-Indies. Altho' diſagreeable in its nature, it is a ſatisfaction to know the particulars. I could wiſh to have it in my power to give you more pleaſing accounts from this; but as it is all of a piece, a continuance of errors, I ſhall deſiſt of particulars, and in general terms ſay nothing has been done in this quarter (ſince your departure) that is worth mentioning."

From W. Cliffe, at New-York, to Brigadier Gen. Preſcott, at St. Chriſtophers, dated September 15, 1779.

"I ſuppoſe you will have heard, before you receive this, of the unfortunate event at Stony-Point, under the command of Col. Johnſtone. He, with the 17th regiment, are ſtill priſoners. We have not yet ſeen him, nor do I imagine he will wiſh to come in till exchanged. A ſhort time after that Powles Hook, under the command of Major Sutherland, was ſurpriſed, and part of the garriſon carried off. He was brought to a general court-martial and honorably acquitted. Lord Corwallis is again come to America, and it is expected a detachment from the army will be ſent to the ſouthward, under his command. The 44th regiment and two regiments of Heſſians ſailed a few days ago; the former for Canada, but whether the Heſſians are deſtined for Quebec or Georgia is kept ſecret. Col. Hope did not go with his regiment, but remains with the grenadiers; Col. Duncan ſold out, and Capt. Lumm, of the 38th regiment, got the Majority.

"The 26th regiment was drafted about a week ago. The officers expect to ſail for Europe in a few days, except Col. Stewart, who remains here, whether in any capacity or as a ſpectator is not known."

From A. Cuyler, at New-York, to Lieut. Col. Cuyler, of the 55th regiment, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 16, 1779.

"Nothing material has happened ſince I laſt wrote you, ſave the reſignation of Lord Rawdon as Adjutant-General, which is not yet replaced by any other, but generally ſuppoſed will be Lieut. Col. Stewart. The 26th regiment is drafted. A few days paſt about 2000 troops embarked for Quebec, among them Lieut. Col. Hope, with the 44th."

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children,* are deſired to attend their General Meeting at the Coffee Houſe, on Monday next, the 18th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the Evening. *October* 12, 1779.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. *Oct.* 6.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol township, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June laſt, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemiſh in her left eye, and ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. JOSEPH JONES.

moderate computation, muſt amount to 160,000 buſhels, with a vaſt quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in ſearch of Indian ſettlements, and I am well perſuaded, that, except one town, ſituate near the Allegany, about 50 miles from Chineſee, there is not a ſingle town left in the country of the Five Nations.

It is with pleaſure I inform Congreſs that this army has not ſuffered the loſs of forty men in action or otherwiſe ſince my taking the command, tho' perhaps few troops have experienced a more fatiguing campaign. Beſides the difficulties which naturally attend marching through an enemy's country, abounding in woods, creeks, rivers, mountains, moraſſes and defiles, we found no ſmall inconvenience from the want of proper guides, and the maps of the country are ſo exceedingly erroneous that they ſerve not to enlighten but to perplex. We had not a ſingle perſon who was ſufficiently acquainted with the country to conduct a party out of the Indian path by day or ſcarcely in it by night; tho' they were the beſt I could poſſibly procure. Their ignorance doubtleſs aroſe from the Indians having ever taken the beſt meaſures in their power to prevent their country's being explored. We had much labour in clearing out roads for the artillery, notwithſtanding which the army moved from twelve to fifteen miles every day, when not detained by rains, or employed in deſtroying ſettlements.

I feel myſelf much indebted to the officers of every rank for their unparalleled exertions, and to the ſoldiers for the unſhaken firmneſs with which they endured the toils and difficulties attending the expedition. Though I had it not in command I ſhould have ventured to have paid Niagara a viſit, had I been ſupplied with fifteen days proviſions in addition to what I had, which I am perſuaded from the bravery and ardor of our troops would have fallen into our hands. I forgot to mention that the Oneida Sachem requeſted me to grant them liberty to hunt in the country of the Five Nations, as they would never think of ſettling again in a country once ſubdued, and where their ſettlements muſt ever be in our power. I, in anſwer, informed him, that I had no authority to grant ſuch a licence; that I could not at preſent ſee reaſon to object to it, but adviſed them to make application to Congreſs, who I believed would, in conſideration of their friendly conduct, grant them every advantage of this kind that would not interfere with our ſettlement of the country, which I beleived would ſoon take place. The Oneidas ſay, that as no Indians were diſcovered by Col. Butler at Cayuga, they are of opinion they are gone to their caſtle, and that their Chiefs will perſuade them to come in and ſurrender themſelves on the terms I have propoſed. The army began its march from Conowalohala yeſterday, and arrived here this evening. After leaving the neceſſary force for ſecuring the frontiers in this quarter, I ſhall move on to join the main army.

It would have been very pleaſing to this army to have drawn the enemy to a ſecond engagement, but ſuch a panic ſeiz'd them after the firſt action that it was impoſſible, as they never ventured themſelves in reach of the army, nor have they fired a ſingle gun at it on its march or in its quarters, tho' in a country exceeding well calculated for ambuſcades. This circumſtance alone would ſufficiently prove that they ſuffered ſeverely in their firſt effort.

Congreſs will pleaſe to pardon the length of this narration, as I thought a particular and circumſtantial detail of facts would not be diſagreeable, eſpecially as I have tranſmitted no account of the progreſs of this army ſince the action of the 29th of Auguſt. I flatter myſelf that the orders with which I was entruſted are fully executed, as we have not left a ſingle ſettlement or field of corn in the country of the Five Nations, or is there even the appearance of an Indian on this ſide of Niagara. Meſſengers and ſmall parties have been conſtantly paſſing, and ſome imprudent ſoldiers, who ſtraggled from the army, miſtook the rout and went back almoſt to Chineſee without diſcovering even the track of an Indian. I truſt that the ſteps I have taken with reſpect to the Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks, will prove ſatisfactory. And here I beg leave to mention, that on ſearching the houſes of thoſe pretended neutral Cayugas, a number of ſcalps were found, which appeared to have been lately taken, which Col. Butler ſhewed to the Oneidas, who ſaid that they were then convinced of the juſtice of the ſteps I had taken. The promiſe made to the ſoldiers in my addreſs at Newtown I hope will be thought reaſonable by Congreſs, and flatter myſelf that the performance of it will be ordered.

Colonel Bruin will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches to your Excellency. I beg leave to recommend him to the particular notice of Congreſs, as an officer who, on this, as well as ſeveral other campaigns, has proved himſelf an active, brave, and truly deſerving officer. I have the honour to be, with the moſt exalted ſentiments of eſteem and reſpect,

your Excellency's moſt obedient
and very humble ſervant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq;

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Wincheſter, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1100, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two linſey petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Chriſtian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck; conſiſting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, ſituated in Heidelberg townſhip, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two out lots near the town of Reading in the ſaid county, late the property of the ſaid Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the ſaid county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck: All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Reading, on the firſt day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. DAVID MORGAN, THOMAS PARRY, HENRY HALLER, } Agents.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a ſhoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſtripe linſey under waiſtcoat, brown ſtrait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went off a ſtraw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowſers and old ſhoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a ſhallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, ſtriped trowſers, ſtoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown ſailors jacket, ſays he ſerv'd his time to one Mr. Dorſey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a ſhort green coat, leather breeches and ſhoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a paſs with him to go to Annapolis, where he ſays he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he ſays he ſerved his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſlender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of ſtripe cotton ſtockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen bound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a ſtocking weaver, ſays he ſerved his time in Bonam town, Jerſey, had on when he went off, a brown wooſſey ſhort jacket with ſleeves, a pair of ſtripe trowſers, a ſwan ſkin covered cap with an old ſilver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, ſlender built, had on when he went off, an old ſhort brown coat, a pair of long tow trowſers, old ſhoes and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within ſeven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and ſecures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reaſonable expences paid by me

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls townſhip, a remarkable ſorrel HORSE, riſing four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a ſlit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no ſhoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken alſo Four Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the townſhip of Northampton. She was taken or ſtrayed September 30, 1779. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE, a quantity of BEES-WAX, and about 43 Buſhels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Mountholly.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Jeſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Requeſt of the MANAGERS of the Houſe of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to thoſe who keep Hogs within the ſaid City, to confine them or otherwiſe to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Aſſembly made and provided in this caſe in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overſeers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requeſts that he ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unleſs they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779,

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old laſt ſpring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a ſwitch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GRAC[illegible] MATHIAS. ¶

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a ſolitary rural ſituation, wherein he was abſtracted from all company almoſt four years, in daily purſuit of uſeful knowledge from the beſt Engliſh authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the Engliſh ſpeech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and Engliſh grammar, inſtead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults whether male or female, may be initiated and inſtructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very ſhort time, only with the waſte of a few ſheets of clean paper, *probatum eſt*, all he wants is a ſupplement to a ſmall fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuſe Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hoſpital from the firſt inſtitution thereof; notwithſtanding, whereſoever kind Providence caſts his lot, ſtill a loyal ſubject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Juſtice FLEESON's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-ſtreet, next to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Francis or Matthew Humphreys, deceaſed, of Talbot county, Maryland, are deſired to attend on the firſt week of November next, with their accounts, properly proven; and thoſe indebted, to pay and ſettle all demands whatſoever: As ſeveral attempts have been made to ſettle the above eſtates, it is hoped all concerned will pay proper attention to this advertiſement, and prevent further trouble. THOMAS WALLACE, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. As there are ſome of the Books belonging to the above eſtates wanting, it is hoped the poſſeſſors will ſend them to Mr. William Bordley's, and oblige, ‖ *T. W. Ad.*

Philadelphia, September 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 13¾ or 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a ſore back, a ſtar and ſnip, 3 white feet, and a buſhy main and tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if ſtolen, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWAED.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the ſecond day of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall black MARE, three years old, no ſhoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any perſon delivering ſaid MARE to the owner, or giving information that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Cheſter county, 26 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STUART.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not ſo full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the owner, ſhall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1 *m.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.